CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

...ffice over No. 29 State Street. Entrance in Congress Square.

...UME 3. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1841. NUMBER 21.

...TON CULTIVATOR,

...Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, ...29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

... $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed ...months (at which time all subscriptions ...sidered due.) $2 50 will be charged.

...bscribers wish their papers stopped they ...me to that effect and at the time their sub...pires. Every subscriber will be held re...r the payment of his paper so long as it is ...n to the Post Office, Tavern or any other ...ever he may have ordered it until I am le...ed to the contrary.

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...icultural Department.

Prospects for Corn.

...e planting season will be late this ...any will fear to plant their usual ...y of corn; but we are inclined to ...e may yet have a good corn sea... We observe that the sun which has ...this spring on Europe, has brought ... vegetation there unusually early ...can be satisfied that theirs is the ... the sun which shines on us, may ...feel confident that he has not yet ... power of vivifying the vegetable ...of the west? May we not ascribe ...cent bashfulness to the unlucky ... which are lawless as the winds, ...than to any dark spots which have ...observed in his own vicinity?

...n on warm high land will often ...o perfection though planted as late ...last of May. In 1837, a cold sea... had a fine field of ripe corn—it ...anted on the 29th and 31st of May ...was not manured in the hill.

... often save much labor in the tilling ... and potatoes by passing over the ...th a good brush harrow just as the ...bles begin to peep out of the ground ...thus check the weeds and give the ...ed crop four or five days the advan... of them. If ashes are applied to the ...they should be put on immediately ...planting; in this mode of application ...erate sooner on the vegetable mat... the soil and they prevent for a time ...wth of weeds in the hill. It is ad... to drop eight or ten kernels in a ... afterwards make a point of thin...t at the first hoeing; or after that ... is still danger from worms.

...y farmer should have a few rows ... *corn* either in his garden or near ...se. It is much richer than any of ...mon kinds of corn and is most ... of any for boiling. We have ever ...t a very productive variety and it ...est kind we have seen to be cut up ...reen and fed out to hogs. If cut ...all pieces hogs will eat the corn ... cob with it. This is to be done ... the field corn is suitable for the ...nd it will help forward the fatting ...or two or three weeks, at a time ...e have no old grain to spare.

...ruction of Caterpillars.

... readers are reminded that this ...should be attended to in season and ...this is done the labor of extirpation ...e trifling. Close attention to clear ...bs for one or two years will entirely ...orchard of the nuisance.

... easy mode of destruction is to ap...ng soap suds to the nest—if the ... large a swab tied to the end of a ...ill accomplish the purpose effectu... Suds which have been used by the ...oman are good as any, and by ...g a swab on the nest—after it has ...dipped into the suds—the worms ...ickly destroyed.

... Buffalo Advertiser says there is ...eason to believe that the export of ... from places situated on Lake Erie, ...t fall below *ten millions of bushels* ...ason.

...eat is the great staple commodity ... West—and when the Great West...ilroad is fairly put in operation, ...oston merchants will doubtless be...amiliar with Western flour.

On Raising a Variety of Grains.

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good." [ECCLESIASTES.

It is well to sow a variety of seeds, that when one fails we may chance to be more fortunate in some other. Indian corn is the surest of all the crops we have ever attempted to cultivate, and that has failed but twice (in the field of the good farmer) for fifty years past; 1816 and 1836 were seasons when a few farmers only in this latitude could raise good seed corn.

It is remarkable that seasons which are not favorable to a heavy harvest of corn are generally best for all kinds of English grain and for potatoes—but 1836 was a distressing exception to this rule; and probably no season since the settlement of this country has proved less congenial than that to the production of the harvests on which we most rely.

Man should not live on bread alone; neither should he rely on corn or wheat or rye alone for bread: he should exercise his best skill and judgment, and he may be prepared to meet any emergency—the greater the variety of crops sown, the better our chance of escape from famine. When the hay harvest is likely to fail from a dry May and June, we have it in our power to grow a large quantity of fodder by ploughing up the green sward in June, or even in July, and sowing millet. If corn is likely to fail, we can raise an abundance of buckwheat on any of our dry lands, by sowing at any time before the fourth of July. And English turnips may be sown as late as the middle of July, and thrive well even among the growing corn.

Wheat is quite as sure a crop as rye or barley, and though it will not be profitable here as a market crop, a large portion of our farmers will find it convenient to raise enough for their own supply when they have lands which are suitable for it. Oats are sometimes good when other grain is blasted—and the Scotch will tell us that oat-meal is better than none.

But the most effectual remedy for a short crop of hay on the highlands is now found in the cultivation of English on low grounds which formerly bore nothing worth mowing. This is one of the greatest improvements we have made in farming, and hence we may see we are now far better supplied with hay near the Capital of New England, than farmers are in Vermont, New Hampshire or Maine, where they cut their usual crops last season, but where less improvement has been introduced in the cultivation of the grasses on low grounds.

On Hiving Bees.

Many are trying experiments on the management of bees, and this is all well, provided we can have accounts of all the failures which have attended new modes. Some have buried their bees in the earth to preserve them from winter frosts—some have stowed their hives away into their cellars, and others into their garrets.—Some build nice bee houses to protect the hives, while others prefer to set them on posts or on the wood-pile unprotected from the weather.

Within a few years a new plan has been adopted—hives have been placed in a dark room or chamber, six feet square, to prevent their swarming, and to induce the bees to build around the hive, whence the honey may be taken without killing the bees. But none of these plans seem to succeed so well as the old one of letting each swarm have a hive by itself, and a post by itself to stand on. It is agreeable to the nature of the bee to send forth new colonies, and no plan which we have seen tending to check this propensity has succeeded.

Bees sometimes swarm in the fore part of May—we have known good swarms to come out as early as the tenth. They usually start between the hours of ten and twelve, and they generally alight on some bush or tree near the mother hive. It was formerly a custom for one to hold an empty hive under the swarm, while another rapped the limb on which it hung, and when the great body of the bees had fallen into it to turn it right side up and set it on a platform.

But a much better method is to place a platform under the swarm, and set the empty hive right side up, on the platform, raising the hive by means of chips high enough to let the bees crawl under; then give the limb on which they hang a hard rap, and let them drop on to the platform close by the hive. If that is sweet and dry the bees will go in. No hive should be made wet either with rum, molasses, honey, or any other liquid. The instinct of the bee teaches it to seek a dry habitation, and swarms will very often leave a wet one after they have entered it.

Experiments in Farming.

Our readers must not be alarmed if we advise every farmer who has any mind, to exercise that mind in making improvements in his modes of cultivation. Let each practical cultivator vary his modes occasionally, and on a small scale if he chooses, and let him inform the public of his success or of his failure, according to the facts. In this way we can acquire an abundance of information from each other, which will be more useful than all the theoretical systems advocated by philosophers whose farming is principally on a white sheet—whose furrows are crooked and black on a white soil.

The present low prices of produce should not discourage us, but should serve as a stimulus to endeavor to produce at less expense. It must be borne in mind that we now subvert our green-sward with one half the expense which was formerly required, and by means of our present system of rotation of crops, imperfect as it is, we obtain eight or ten times as much English hay as we did on the same farms fifty years ago—and yet hay bears a price nearly as high, on the average, as it then did. Produce will generally bear remunerating prices to all who cultivate with skill. If distant cultivators can undersell us in our own markets in articles peculiarly adapted to their soil and situation, we must of necessity shift in some degree our course of husbandry—we must turn our attention to the production of those articles which cannot so well be transported to a distance.

At this season our best farmers are preparing to raise root crops for their stock. Every farmer who ever milked a cow knows the importance of having roots of some kind to give her in the fall and winter season. Some prefer the potato—some the turnip—others the various species of beet and carrot and parsnip.—In determining which are most profitable, a farmer will consider the quality of his lands, and his facilities for production.—He may have rough fields which he wishes to subdue by planting, and if his soil is a heavy loam he may raise potatoes to as good advantage as any root. In a plain old field with a light loam, he will raise a different crop of roots, of far greater value than potatoes. In gardens of small extent, three or four times as much value may be grown of carrots or beets as of potatoes; but we want more accurate trials than we have yet had to determine the comparative value of roots for stock.

Every man who will try some experiment in farming, and will give an accurate account of it that other farmers may copy his improved mode, or learn to avoid his errors, should be considered a public benefactor.

A speedy Cure for Burns.

Some of our friends assure us that for the cure of burns and scalds nothing is equal to the leaves of the plant called "Aaron's Rod." They are first bruised up with the stem and then applied directly to the wound. A neighbor recently had his face much scalded with steam, and on applying this remedy he drew out the fire without pain and without leaving a scar.

This is a curious plant and it has the power of subsisting on air alone, or on something which it imbibes from the air. It will grow while hanging up in a parlor, but it grows better in a good soil. A root of it should grow in every garden.

CORRESPONDENCE.

On the manner of Cultivating Ruta Baga.

BROOKFIELD, May 11th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

SIR—Will you be so kind as to inform me and others through the columns of your valuable paper as to the best manner of cultivating the Ruta Baga.

I am wholly inexperienced in the cultivation of this root or I would not trouble you

Please sir inform us what kind of soil best suit them, time and manner of sowing, what kind of manure, and how it should be applied, what quantity of seed, &c.

By giving your opinion, sir, in regard to the above you will oblige a

NEW BEGINNER.

The ruta baga will grow on almost any soil provided it is made rich, and as the roots do not necessarily descend so deep as the carrot, the parsnip, or the beet, it is not absolutely necessary that the soil should be ploughed deep when we receive moisture enough from the atmosphere—but as roots of all kinds are liable to suffer in our climate for want of rain in July and August it is prudent to plough or to dig deeper for root culture than for corn or for English grain—the deeper we stir the earth the less liable it is to suffer in a time of drought for when the surface is well tilled moisture in a dry time is attracted from below to the surface soil with more facility.

Compost manures are undoubtedly best for root crops, and for the ruta baga a portion of the manures if not the whole should lie near the surface, as it is important to force the plants as fast as possible when they first come up for fear of the turnip fly which often sweeps off whole fields before the cultivator is aware that the plants are up—after a very few days the tops become so tough that the fly does *not meddle with them.*

One good mode of raising the ruta baga is to turn over the soil—green sward if you please—in the fore part of June, spread on your compost manure and harrow it in thoroughly, let it lie four or five days and harrow it again; this harrowing may be repeated several times in order to destroy all the seeds of weeds which lie near the surface; they will thus vegetate and die and save you a vast deal of hand weeding. The baga seed need not be sown before the twentieth of June—some choose to sow later than this and some sow a month sooner; but in general the turnips are not so good, the crop is not so large, and the labor is much greater in case of early sowing.

We have succeeded best in raising this root when we made the rows about two feet asunder and left our plants standing within ten or twelve inches of each other in the row—if the soil is very rich twelve inches is the proper distance—we have seen them stand within seven inches of each other without interfering. When large fields are sown it is very convenient to use a machine for sowing. We have sown an acre in less than one hour with a horse drill. In such case if the seed be good one pound will be sufficient for the acre

A soil naturally moist gives the largest crops of turnips, and to keep it moist we must stir the ground often. A cultivator is better than a plough on green sward to pass between the rows and mix up the manure with the earth; and care must be taken that the weeds be kept down soon after they start. The plants must be thinned out while young, and this work must be done with the fingers at the same time when the first weeds are plucked out; after this a skilful hand will hoe out all the weeds without stooping down to the plants.

The climate of England is more favorable than ours to the whole turnip tribe, as the summers there are not so hot and dry as ours are. Probably we shall prefer to raise beets and carrots for our stock in preference to turnips; the English have lately introduced the white carrot which they much extol—but none of the roots are raised with more ease than the turnip class. The seeds of these may be sown late on ground where other crops have failed. [ED.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

Preservation of Bacon---Wintering Calves.

MESSRS EDITORS—As the season is rapidly approaching when all good housewives feel a natural solicitude for the preservation of their bacon, permit me to inform such of your readers as may not be apprised of the fact, that by whitewashing their bacon, they can preserve it, perhaps, more economically and effectually, than by adopting any other of the various modes which have been recommended for this purpose. A respectable neighbor of mine has saved his bacon in this way for the last twenty years, without the loss of a single piece. Early in the spring after his meat is well cured, he gives his bacon a good coat of white-wash, with the common brush, on the fleshy sides and on the ends of the hocks, sprinkling a small quantity of fine ashes on the moist white-wash, and hangs it up again in the smoke-house where it is permitted to remain until it is taken down for use. The process does not injure the meat in the slightest degree. It owes its efficiency, obviously, to the fact that the hard crust it forms over the bacon, prevents the fly from depositing its eggs in it. Any other means, which would exclude the fly from all access to the meat, such as burying it in salt, oats, &c. would of course be equally effectual.

Never wound your meat until you use it, for the fly will be sure to deposite its eggs in the wounds. A friend of mine lost a number of hams last summer, in consequence of his wife's thrusting a knife into them to ascertain their quality.

To preserve meat well, a smoke-house should be roomy, dry, cool, and dark, and yet sufficiently open to permit a free circulation of air, otherwise your bacon will be soft, damp, and rancid. On this account, wooden smoke-houses are greatly preferable to those constructed of brick and stone.

It is a very prevalent error, to smoke bacon in wet and damp weather; for by smoking it at such seasons, the "*sweat*" which then collects upon the meat, and which has a peculiarly disgusting taste, is driven into it and dried upon it, and impairs its flavor. If your meat is well cured, the only use of smoking in summer time, is to expel the fly from the house.

If any of your readers smack their lips as heartily as I do over a good old Virginia ham, that fairly melts in your mouth, they will not fail to observe these plain directions for the preservation of their bacon.

As my sheet is not quite full, I will add a word on another subject.

Passing recently by the farm of the distinguished agriculturalist of this county, I espied on one side of the lane, the grim carcasses of a brace of calves, from whose naked skeletons a flock of voracious crows were endeavoring to tear a scanty repast. Now, Messrs. Editors, I beg leave to inquire most respectfully, whether, in your opinion, the most economical mode of carrying those useful animals—carrion crows—through the winter, is *by feeding them on veal?* or whether it would not be better policy in our farmers, tho' not perhaps so patriotic or public spirited, to give their calves a small quantity of bran or meal daily in the fall to put them in order to go through the winter—to sow a patch of rye in August or September, for winter and spring pasture for them, and to house comfortably, and feed well with fine hay and meal in cold weather? If our farmers would pursue this course, they would have in the spring, vigorous, well grown, thrifty calves, that would soon come to maturity; instead of a miserable remnant of poor, weak, stinted, lousy skeletons, that are a disgrace to the flock. Take good care of your *young* stock of all kinds! If you must neglect any, let it be the old and vigorous, rather than the young and tender.

CORNELIUS C. BALDING.

The practice of white-washing bacon is now very general in this city, and there is no doubt of its beneficial effects. [ED.

[From the Essex Agricultural Reports.]

On Milch Cows and Heifers.

The committee on Milch cows and heifers, beg leave to offer the following REPORT:

A larger number of entries have been made this year than we have ever before seen. Seven cows and ten heifers were in the pens, offered for premium, and several others, which did not come within the rules of the Society. In respect to quality as well as number, the improvement was very conspicuous, there being at the show last year but one cow, and some ordinary heifers, all of second quality. Whereas the present year, both cows and heifers were of superior quality in beauty and excellence. The cow offered by Mr. Caldwell, of Byfield, particularly attracted the attention of the committee and the public; but as she did not come within the rules of the Society, we should not be warranted in awarding a premium. The cow offered by Mr. Ebenezer Upton, of Danvers, was considered an extra cow.

Among the ten heifers offered, only one was in milk; the others were yearlings.—They were all promising, and gave evidence of the increasing interest in the community, in raising a better kind of stock, than has been heretofore manifested. The greatly enhanced value of all kinds of stock for a few years past, seems to have given an impetus to the farmers, and induced them to bestow more particular attention to the subject; they seem to have been more careful to select the best for raising, instead of selling the best to the butcher. *Fifty dollars* for a cow, till within a year or two, has been thought to be a very great price. But within two years, double, and in some instances three times that sum has been paid for cows, in the county of Essex, and the income has warranted the expenditure. If good cows are worth fifty dollars, and superior cows from that to two hundred, as in one instance mentioned by the agricultural commissioner, they certainly will repay the farmer for bestowing his best attention in selecting, and very nice care in raising young stock. Of course when cows command such prices, corresponding good treatment will be bestowed upon them in feeding and providing for them; and we cannot doubt for a moment, but the farmer is always fully remunerated for the good care he may give to his stock, and especially to his cows. We believe that if some attention is given to have cows always supplied with green succulent food, the trouble and expense will be fully reimbursed, in the increased quantity and improved quality of the milk which they will yield. It is believed that nothing is better than good sweet grass feed, when it can be had in abundance. But in some parts of the season the grass is too much dried up. At these seasons some cultivated roots should be in readiness to supply the deficiency. Various kinds of roots and cultivated vegetables have been used; carrots, ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, sugar beet, and green corn fodder, planted for the purpose, or top-stalks and pumpkins, are all very good, and we do not think there is much difference. Turnips, though eagerly eaten, have not been thought to be quite as good. We say that we believe the farmer will be amply paid for the extra trouble of providing some kind of succulent food for his milch cows in dry seasons. We have noticed that when only one cow has been kept by the individual offering for premium, they have most generally obtained the Society's premium, and we attribute this to the more particular attention given to feeding one cow, than is commonly given to many.

My own experience is not much, but I have noticed that when I kept only one cow we made as much butter, twelve lbs. a week, as when I have kept two, and one of the cows being the same and running in the same pasture. If we did not misunderstand the commissioner, Mr. Colman, the cow for which $200 was paid, yielded the year previous to sale, within 25 quarts of 200 dollars worth of milk, at five cents a quart, sold at the door; and the cost of keeping the cow was eighty-seven dollars for one year.—Now if such an extraordinary produce may be obtained from one cow only, may not cows in general be made to yield much more than they now do, and would it not be economy to give to the subject more attention, by feeding as above proposed, and sheltering from all cold and severe weather. Such advice we know has been often given by agricultural writers, but it needs to be often repeated.

The Committee have with no little difficulty awarded the premiums as follows:

ON MILCH COWS.

To Franklin Bartlett, of Newburyport, 1st premium, $10 00
To Nathan Tapley, Danvers, 2d premium, 7 00
To Geo. Spofford, Georgetown, 3d premium, 5 00

HEIFERS IN MILK.

To Joseph Danforth, of West Newbury, 1st premium, $7 00

YEARLINGS.

To Ebenezer Upton, Danvers, 1st premium, $3 00
To P. M. Dole, Newburyport, 2d premium, 2 00

R. A. MERRIAM,
NATHANIEL BERRY,
SAMUEL PERLEY, JR.,
MATTHEW HOOPER,
JOSHUA L. NEWHALL,
SAMUEL DODGE,
} Committee.

Georgetown, Sept. 26, 1839.

The State of Ohio contains a fraction over 40,000 square miles, or 25,000,000 acres. Estimated quantity of arable land 20,000,000 acres—wet, broken and sterile, 5,600,000 acres. Assessed for taxation in 1841, 20,215,044 acres—probable quantity liable to taxation in 1841, 21,200,000 acres. Total number of acres in cultivation, including meadow and pasture lands, 7,500,000.

It is thought that huckleberries will be more plentiful next season. In an exchange paper we notice the marriage of Mr. Ephraim HUCKLE to Miss Jane BERRY.

It is believed that the Christian and Israelite population together, in the Turkish empire, amounts to nine millions.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The McLeod Case.

We learn from the New York papers that this man is now the lion of the day in the city—and that the Supreme Court is actually engaged in hearing arguments of counsel in favor of discharging the accused, *without a trial*, on the ground that he acted by command from his government.

Our courts do well in cases of this nature to proceed with caution and to pay due attention to the pleas of both parties, provided always that they are not frivolous pleas. But it has always appeared to us that McLeod has no ground to stand on unless it be the ground of his general plea—"not guilty." If he was not in reality concerned in the burning of the steamer Caroline in one of our harbors and in the killing of Durfee after Durfee had fled from the vessel, as he has stated in his affidavit that he was not, then let him go at large, and the sooner the better. But the prosecuting counsel of New York has produced much evidence implicating McLeod in the transactions of the burning and of the murder, and there seems to be no good reason why a jury should not pass upon these facts—it is a question for the *jury* and no one else should decide it.

But the accused is not willing to trust to the decision of a jury. He chooses to appeal in the first instance to the court; but the ground which he takes there cannot be tenable. McLeod well knew as well as all people knew that his government was at peace with ours and that neither he nor his supporters had a right to trespass on our territory. If the two nations had been at war at that time and he had been taken a prisoner he might have claimed a prisoner's rights—and should he be questioned when the war was over concerning any trespass committed during war, the fact that war existed between the two nations would prove a sufficient defence.

The British government in this case can lay no claim to fair and honorable and magnanimous conduct. It would like to screen McLeod under the plea that he acted by authority, and yet it perceives that a full justification of McLeod's conduct would be an act of war for which it must answer to the whole nation. But did the Canadian rulers at that time intend this as an act of war? If so why should it be kept a secret for two or three years? That nation is not in the habit of making war so long in secret. It is true she has been known to strike the first blow and seize on the high seas the property of her unsuspecting rival, but this was generally followed by a declaration of war.

The two nations being at the time at peace the question is settled in regard to the right of New York to punish any aggressors taken on her territory—any other rule would lead to the grossest absurdities. The killing of Durfee may possibly not be an act of murder—the point will be for the court and jury to decide. And if he is found guilty of murder there may be ground for the interference of the pardoning power of the executive of the state on account of McLeod's mistaken opinion of his duties.

The Late News from Europe.

Nothing very wonderful has happened since the former arrival from Europe. Politicians will wince a little at the late defeat of the ministerial party on the question of passing the "Irish voters' Bill," in the rejection of which the opposition had a majority of twenty-one. The ministry must now try some more popular measure, resign, or call a new Parliament.

One very popular measure with the great mass of the people has been for some time in agitation—that is a reduction of the duties on foreign grain brought into the country. Whether the ministry is seriously inclined to humor the manufacturers and other consumers of grain at the expense of the growers of the article is uncertain—the land holders will oppose it with all their power, as the present system gives the growers a complete monopoly in the home market and enables them to obtain on the average double the price which our cultivators can realize from the same. That government has long given this monopoly to the grain growers in order to enable them to pay a very burthensome land tax, and it will continue the same system unless the popular cry shall prove too strong.

It has been proposed to establish lower duties and to let them be uniform, instead of varying as they have done according to the market price of grain. If this should take place we should find an extensive market for our flour whenever our prices are as low as at present.

Old United States Bank.

The Committee of Investigation are still engaged in probing the wounds which certain swindlers of high standing have inflicted on this institution. They are not able to find a voucher for the small sum of six hundred thousand dollars which some one has been allowed to take from the bank—no one will tell where it went to or why it was allowed to depart.

New York Legislature.

This body has at length agreed to adjourn on the 26th inst., prolonging their session to nearly twenty weeks. The question of granting a right to build a bridge over the Hudson at Albany has been postponed indefinitely. Gen. Root has introduced a bill to instruct the senators and to request the members of Congress to advocate the establishment of a United States Bank—it is supposed this bill will pass.

Maryland Congressional Election.

Both parties agree that of the eight member chosen, six are in favor of the present administration, and two are opposed to it. The *Atlas* says the six are Democrats and the two Loco'—the Post says the two members are Democrat and the six Federalists. Politicians are not easily understood.

The Weather.

Yesterday and the day before the sun made his appearance and looked and felt like old times. We have come to the conclusion that we may yet have a good summer for corn if the clouds will make us no more *family visits*—these ought to be dispensed with in a busy season of the year.

On warm land corn will come to maturity in most seasons if planted any time in May, and we must not yet despair. A gentleman in Lexington, who keeps a memorandum of the occurrences of the season, informs us that his peach blows made their appearance last year one month earlier than this.

The Markets

Are quite full of meat and vegetables; veal is brought on the western rail-road a distance of sixty miles and comes as fresh as in winter. Yesterday whole calves were sold at 4 1-2 and 5 cents—at retail five cents for the fore quarters and eight for the hind.

Hay yesterday was sold from one dollar and ten to one dollar and twenty cents—straw from sixty to seventy cents.

Sarah Ann Davis, who has been convicted of murder, for cutting the throat of a girl in her house, was sentenced to death by Judge Barton, of the Philadelphia Court of Sessions, on Monday last. Upon being asked by the Judge if she had any thing to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon her, she rose and replied in a clear voice, "Nothing, but that I am innocent, sir." The Judge then, in a most impressive manner, pronounced sentence of death upon her. The Chronicle says he was evidently much affected at the latter part of the sentence. The prisoner, who sat down after the Judge commenced delivering the sentence, held a white handkerchief to her face during the whole of the time, and seemed to feel most poignantly the awful situation in which she was placed. At the conclusion, she was taken to a settee, near the Clerk's desk, where she fainted, and continued to have a series of fainting fits for some time.—She was then carried out of the Court Room, to the Sheriff's office, where, in a short time she recovered. A carriage was then sent for, and she was conveyed to the County Prison. This is the second capital sentence passed upon a woman since the American Revolution.

The St. Louis Tragedy. We learn from the St. Louis Republican of the 6th inst. that Warrick, another of the desperadoes concerned in the murder and arson, of the 17th ult. in that city, is now in custody. He was arrested near Arrow Rock, on the Missouri river. He professed to be innocent of the whole matter and asserted that his information in regard to it, was derived from Brown—arrested in Cincinnati. In other respects his account agreed in the main with the statement of Ennis, heretofore alluded to—with the additional information that Ennis was himself also concerned as a planner of the plot, though not present at its execution. Warrick adds in his examination, that Madison and Brown were concerned in the burning of the Branch Bank at Galena, Illinois.

Thus, three of the four murderers have been taken and are now in the hands of the law.—The fourth went to New Orleans—has been pursued there, and there is little doubt that he also is ere this in custody.

Mitchell, the forger, who has been brought from Montreal to New York, the Herald tells us, walked about in Philadelphia, in a state of disguise, four days after he left the Astor House. At Philadelphia, he wore an iron grey coat—a broad brimmed hat—a pair of spectacles, with his eye-brows plucked out. None of his acquaintance *knew him*. His two "*contingent friends*," which were a dagger and a *pill of* prussic acid, were with him all the time. On Saturday, after the forgeries, he travelled, in the same disguise, from Philadelphia to New York—and in the cars he fell in with several persons that he knew intimately, but who did not know him. On Sunday he went up to Albany in the steamboat Utica, and was side by side with Thurlow Weed the whole passage. Thurlow did not know his old friend. From Albany, Mitchell leisurely travelled to Canada, and took up his residence in Montreal.

This ex-honorable Mr. Mitchell is now in Albany Jail awaiting his trial.

Disgraceful. Some of the Abolitionists of Cincinnati, endeavored to prevent the arrest of the negro Brown, who is charged with being one of the murderers of Messrs Baker & Weaver, at St. Louis. From one of them—a fellow belonging to the Philanthropist establishment—Mr. Farish, the officer who arrested Brown, received a severe blow on the head.

Can the Abolitionists think that such a course will be approved by the community? Such doings as the above are most scandalous. We are completely surprised that an individual could be found in any place, who would thus endeavor to thwart the ends of justice. Brown is a villain, a murderer; but because he is black the abolitionists think he is too good to be hanged. We trust that notwithstanding their kindness the murderer will yet receive his deserts.

Arrest of Mail Robbers. The Detroit Daily Advertiser states that the Postmaster of that city for the last ten days has been vigorously engaged in searching out the mystery of letters being missed from the mail, between Detroit and the West. He has made the discovery of large packages found under the stable of the stage proprietors at Combridge, thirteen miles west of Clinton. Suspicion fell upon the drivers on the routes, and they were arrested, and are now under examination.

Florida. Latest accounts state that Wild Cat (Coacheechee) had been in with fifteen warriors at Indian river, and went out again on the morning of the 5th inst. They demanded powder and ball of the officers, which was refused. He then assumed an air of dignity, and appeared as though he did not care for any of them.

Fatal Accident. We learn from the Nashua Telegraph that Simon Farrar, of Temple, N. H., was killed on the evening of the 26th ult., by being thrown from his wagon, while on his way home from Nashua. He was formerly a member of the State legislature.

We learn from a friend, says a St. Louis paper, that a duel was recently fought in Stevenson, Ill., between a gentleman lately of Philadelphia, and a resident of Stevenson. One of the parties was shot in the arm. Cause, a lady.

Garrison, the Abolitionist, in his remarks at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, said he felt proud of the detestation in which he knew he was held from one end of the land to the other. Garrison's taste is very peculiar.

Drowned. Two young men, named Flickenger and Newcomer, were lately drowned in the Susquehanna, while engaged in fishing.

The steamer Caledonia brought about ten thousand letters. The postage on those for N. York city amounted to upwards of $1200.

Immigrants. About 1000 immigrants arrived in New York, on Monday and Tuesday, mostly English, from Liverpool.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Boston Morning Post.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fifteen Days Later from England.

The steamer Caledonia, Capt. M'Kellar, arrived at this port, on Tuesday morning at 1-2 past 5 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 4th, and brings us Liverpool papers of that date and London papers of the 3d. She brought 47 passengers to Halifax and 27 to Boston. She was detained at Halifax 15 hours.

Nothing had been heard of the President—when the Caledonia left, and nearly all hope of ever hearing from her had departed.

The British Queen arrived at Liverpool on the 28th with the intelligence of the death of President Harrison. But little feeling was manifested in England in reference to that event. A meeting of American merchants, shipmasters, and others, assembled at Liverpool on the 30th, and passed a series of appropriate resolutions.—It was agreed that the precedent which had been afforded them by the United States should be followed, and that the Americans should wear a badge of crape on the left arm for the period of sixty days from the death of the President. It was also recommended, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. S. Pearce, U. S. Consul, that the American vessels in port should hoist their flags at half-mast for the space of a week. The chair was occupied on the occasion by Mr. Francis B. Ogden, of New York. We shall publish an account of the meeting held by the invitation of the American Minister in London, in consequence of the late President's death, as given by our correspondent, to-morrow. Mr. Stevenson presided, on motion of Gen. Hamilton, and Mr. Aspinwall acted as Secretary. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, &c.

In presenting his annual budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that for the ensuing year, he calculated that the national expenditure would be—

Interest on the Debt	£29,424,000
Other charges on Consolidated fund	2,400,000
Army	6,587,000
Navy	6,805,000
Ordnance	2,075,000
Miscellaneous	2,935,000
Extraordinary expenses for Canada	180,000
Expedition to China	400,000
	£50,731,226

The items having been given in round numbers, the total would not exactly agree with them, but the total was as he had given it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer next entered on the items of the revenue which he anticipated for the ensuing year. The Customs he expected, would produce £22,000,000; the Exise £14,000,000; the Stamps £7,130,000; and he thought he might rely upon it that the total revenue would not fall short of £48,310,000. This would leave a deficiency of £2,421,000 to be provided for.

The attempt of the ministers to modify the corn law will probably occasion them some loss of strength in the agricultural districts. Lord Worsley, one of the members for the county of Lincoln, is understood to have withdrawn his support from them, in consequence of the late avowal of their intentions to that effect.

Swartwouting seems to be practised in England, as well as in this country. The Edinburgh Post mentions the disappearance from that city of a government official who is a defaulter to the extent of £10,000. His salary was £2000 a year.

The condition of the poor in the English workhouses may be judged of from the fact that, within a fortnight, six paupers committed suicide in the Kensington Union werk-house, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by a seventh.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain but very few items *of general interest. The session of the Chambers were fast coming to a close.*

The *Moniteur* publishes the law granting the Minister of the Interior an extraordinary credit of 1,000,000f. for secret services in 1841.

The same official journal announces that the King, on the occasion of the christening of the Count de Paris, had pardoned 156 convicts, commuted the penalties of 28, and remitted the accessory penalty of exposure—in the pillory—of 8.

The *Commerce* observes that the govenament had ordered the lobbies of the different barracks in Paris to be fitted up as dormitories. It is estimated, adds the *Commerce*, that 100,000 troops of the line will be assembled in the capital in the course of a few days.

According to the Marseilles journals the Minister of Marine was about to despatch some ships to China, in order to open commercial negotiations with the Celestial Empire. French trade with that country, adds the *Toulonnais*, is at present null, and it would be desirable that the government should encourage a trade which would be so advantageous to the nation at large.

SWITZERLAND.

To judge of the last advices from Switzerland—says the London Times—that country is now in a very unsettled condition. The government of Argau, heedless of the decree of the Diet, was proceeding with the alienation of the property belonging to the clergy, being certain of the support of the federal Directory, and of the great majority of the Swiss people. Several of the cantons were a prey to domestic feuds. The Catholics of Jura were struggling to shake off the yoke imposed upon them by the Bernese Government. Numbers of them were preparing to quit the country.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers are to the 24th of April. An opinion prevailed that the regency question would not be settled before the 12th or 15th of May, and that, Espartero was likely to be the individual upon whom the choice would fall. It was rumored that attempts had been made by certain Carlists to re-enter Spain—but advices doubt the report. Cabrera's *re-entree* is not confirmed.

PRUSSIA.

Proceedings of the Prussian States, relative to the freedom of the press, and a milder form of censorship, appear to have excited a very general sensation in that country.

SYRIA.

Syria is now finally evacuated by the Egyptian army, the last division, under Meneki Pacha, having embarked for Alexandria at Gaza, on board of a Turkish frigate, on the 27th of February.

Congressional Election. The votes for member of Congress in the fifth Congressional District, were counted on Wednesday last, by the Governor and Council. The

Whole number of votes was	5362
Necessary to a choice,	2682
Charles Hudson had	3099
Isaac Davis,	1782
Cyrus P. Grosvener, (abolition)	334
Nathaniel Wood,	94
Others,	54

Hon. Charles Hudson, is elected by a majority of 836 votes.

County Commissioners. In Middlesex County, Leonard M. Parker, and Seth Davis, have been chosen County Commissioners, and George W. Dike has been elected a Special Commissioner. These were the candidates of the opposition. The Whigs do not appear to have taken any interest in the matter.

In Worcester County, the Whig ticket for County Commissioners has been elected. [Journal.

Arbitrary Conduct of Nicholas. We learn from a late foreign periodical, that the arbitrary conduct pursued by the imperial government of Russia, in prohibiting the printing of books in Poland in any other than the Russian language, has been followed up by a similar course of conduct towards the Jews, who are forbidden by a recent Ukase, from printing works in Hebrew, German, Polish, or any other language than the Russian, in any town or city except Wilna and Kiew. Several thousand persons have been thrown out of employ by this severe edict. In the provinces of Bessarabia, the Crimea, and the country on each side of the Caucasus, there are upwards of two millions of the inhabitants professing the Jewish religion.—They have 1,007 parishes or congregations, 580 synagogues, and 2,377 schools for children professing the Mosaic faith. In these districts 66 printing establishments have been stopped, and the families depending thereon for support left to starve; the works emanating from these establishments were all printed in German or Hebrew.

Murder of a Child. On Thursday the body of a female child was found floating on the tide water above South Boston bridge, enclosed in an ink box. An inquest was held by Coroner Andrews, and the appearance of the body left no doubt on his mind that the child had been barbarously murdered, by some person or persons unknown. There were two stabs in the throat, a large cut across the breast and side, another across the back, the right arm was severed from the body at the shoulder joint, and the intestines were drawn out. The box was marked with a pencil in various places; the name of "Harvey Hunt" being on one side, and "6 oz." and some figures on one of the ends. The top was marked "this side up with care." The coroner will be glad to receive such information as these facts may tend to elicit, at his dwelling in 4th street, opposite the South Boston Hotel.

Premature Interment. A lamentable instance of premature interment is mentioned by the Agram Gazette. Several years ago an inhabitant of Boregh, in Croata, died, as was believed, and in 24 hours afterwards deposited in the family tomb. Lately his brother departed this life, and his body was taken to the same receptacle. On re-opening the vault, the coffin of the prior was found empty, and the remains it ought to have contained were lying near its mouth in a position which left no doubt that life had returned after the burial, and that the unhappy man had used powerful, but vain exertions to effect his emancipation.

A Counterfeiter in Trouble. David Utts, an enterprising gentleman, recently offered a counterfeit $100 bill to pay his fare on the Illinois river steamboat, Ion. It was detected by the clerk and he ordered to change it, when he denied that he had any more or any baggage. Thereupon he was searched and another bad $100 bill with several counterfeit half eagles and half dollars were found upon him.—Next his trunk turned up, and was found to contain an assortment of bad and some good coin. He was handed over to the nearest Grand Jury as an interesting subject for further investigation.

Naval. The frigate Brandywine, the National Intelligencer says, is to return forthwith to the Mediterranean. The residue of the squadron, it is possible, if not probable, has received such information, after the Brandywine parted company with it, as to induce it to return to the Mediterranean station.

The Norfolk Beacon of the 17th inst. mentions the arrival of a man-of-war below Willoughby's Point on the preceding day, which was supposed to be the Cyane, from the Mediterranean.

The U. S. ship Boston, twenty days from Rio, bound to the East Indies, arrived at Cape Town March 11.

The Corn Laws. We learn from our English papers, received by the Caledonia, that the announcement by the British Ministry, of an intention to make a material alteration in the *corn-law-duty*, had created quite an excitement in England. The landholders were making mighty efforts to oppose any alterations which might affect their interests—but the great body of the people, from one end of the country to the other, were moving the matter—and it is by no means unlikely, that a material modification of the corn laws, which now bear so heavily on the poorer classes of society, will take place.

The following extract of a letter dated Lake Temiscouta, April 30, we find in the St. John (N. B.) Morning News:—

"The season is very backward, the ice being from two to three feet deep on the Lake, and the snow being very deep in the woods. I am waiting the break up of winter, which has not begun to yield yet, the weather continuing very cold. To-morrow is May day, and the ice will be perfectly safe and sound!"

Body Identified. The body found in the dock, near the end of Mr. Theopilus Norris' wood wharf, has been identified as that of Mr. Smith Lamphrey, of Kensington, N. H., who disappeared about the 20th of Feb. last, in a state of insanity. He was a man of wealth and has been a Senator and Representative in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was a highly respectable and worthy citizen.

A Fragment of a Wreck. Capt. Davis of the ship Codwin, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, from Liverpool, states that, about fifteen days ago, he passed a piece of a wreck at sea, and the mate observing it, remarked that it evidently belonged to a steamer. He had no apprehension in relation to the President, or he would have picked the fragment up.

Murder in Tennessee. Wiley Thomas, of Weakly county, Tennessee, was shockingly murdered on the 26th ult., by his father-in-law, George Warren, a worthless character, who beat Mr. Thomas with the head of his axe until his skull was shattered in pieces. The murderer avows and glories in the deed. He is in Dresden jail awaiting his trial.

Attempt at Suicide. G. E. A. Hamilton, of New Orleans, having been sentenced to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary for forgery, attempted to commit suicide in the court by stabbing himself with a pen-knife. He stabbed himself in the stomach and breast, but the wounds are not mortal.

Another Attempt at Robbery. The office of Wm. Amory, No. 8 1-2 Tremont Row, was entered—probably by false keys—and the safe and drawers of some of the desks were ransacked. A little change and two small penknives, the only thing of any value to the robber were taken.

The Secretary of State on Monday, accompanied by Mr. Southard and other friends, paid a visit, by invitation of Capt. Bolton, to the U. S. frigate Brandywine, lying off the Battery, at N. Y. The customary salute was fired on his leaving the ship.

☞ We understand that the *Africans of the Amistad* are to be in Boston next week, when public meetings are to be held in their behalf.—The meetings, in New York, last week, at which they were present, excited great attention.

A gentleman, of the name of Vickney, was robbed of his pocket book containing $200, in Philadelphia on Tuesday, while standing looking at the Odd Fellow's procession.

The election of the member of Congress, to succeed Hon. Francis Granger in the Ontario District, N. Y., has resulted in the choice of John Greig, whig, by a majority of 622.

Fatal Accident. On Tuesday morning last, an interesting child, about three years of age, youngest son of Mr. John P. Farmer, of this city, was so shockingly scalded, by falling into a bucket of boiling hot water, that he survived only about twenty-six hours. [Transcript.

Joshua Baldwin, the able and upright recorder of the Second Municipality of New Orleans, has submitted to the Legislature a memorial in favor of *the utter suppression of gambling in that city*, pointing out the means of rendering such a suppression effectual and final.

Inundation in Canada. At St. Joseph, (Dorchester county) district of Quebec, there has been a good deal of damage done by the rising of the Chaudiere River. Seven houses and eight barns have been driven from their original position by the force of the water.

The latest Yankee invention is a new fashioned travelling bag, in which a man can stow himself upon a journey, and travel without the knowledge of such things as dunning a man for his fare. He places himself in the bag, and taking it in his hand, passes for baggage.

The house of Mr. John Schenck in Amherst, Erie Co., N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 15th. Loss $1500.

☞ Gen. Wool, of the U. S. Army, is now on a tour of inspection of the fortifications of the United States.

☞ Enoch Train has been appointed Aid to his Excellency, the Governor and Commander in-Chief.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. James Payson to Miss Susan Favour, both of Boston.

On the 16th inst, by Rev. Mr. Lord, Mr. Jonas Reed, of Watertown, to Miss Olivia Cutter, of this city.

In Charlestown, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. D. A. Perkins, of Malden, to Mrs. Mary Rand, of C.

In Charlestown, Mr. A. J. Archer, of Salem, to Miss M. J. Waldo, of C.

In Lowell, Mr. Aaron D. Vose, of Roxbury, to Miss Mary Robbins, of L.

In Harvard, May 17, by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Mr. John Farwell, 2d, to Miss Sarah E. Wood.

In Marlborough, May 11, by Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. Horace Lamb, of Worcester, to Miss Elizabeth Howe.

In Grafton, Vt, by Rev. Mr. Bradford, Mr. James S. Eaton of Fitchburg, Mass., Teacher of Mathematics in Bacon Academy, Colchester, Ct., to Miss Louisa Howard.

In Providence, R. I, Mr. G. L. Clark, son of the late Rev. Pitt Clark, of Newton, Mass, to Miss F. A. Chace.

DEATHS.

In Cambridgeport, Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Valentile, 3 yrs 8 mos; 14th inst, Miss Elizabeth H. Holbrook, 35.

In West Cambridge, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Eliakim Nason, 75.

In Mobile, 2d inst, Mr. Samuel T. Thompson, a native of Concord, N. H., 28.

In Scituate, 10th inst, much esteemed, Mr. Stephen Wade, son of Mr. Shadrach Wade, of S, 20.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital, Mr. Richard C. Crowninshield, of Marblehead, 41.

In Scituate, May 15, Mr. Thomas T. Bailey, of the firm of Job Bailey & Co, 42.

In Norwich, Ct, 13th inst, suddenly, of brain fever, Miss Eliza G. Odiorne, 22. Her remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn the Saturday following.

In Gloucester, Eliphalet Davis, son of Mr. E. D. Rogers, of Boston, 5 yrs 9 mos.

In Ashburnham, May 5, Mrs. Charlotte Lowe, 74.

In Oakham, May 8, after a long and distressing illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Peter Robinson, 21.

In Springfield, of dropsy on the brain, William S., son of the late Wm. M. Towne, Esq., 9 years.

In Hopkinton, Mr. Loring Williams, aged 43.

In Seekonk, May 4, Catharine, daughter of Mr. Wm. Kinnicutt, 8 years.

In Woonsocket Falls, May 6, Mrs. Lois H., wife of Mr. Osman Hathaway, and daughter of the late Simeon Holbrook, of Bellingham, aged 33.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending May 15, 1841.

Consumption, 9, dropsy, 1, tumor, 1, measles, 8, apoplexy, 1, lung fever, 1, fits, 1, brain fever, 1, scrofula, 1, old age, 2, small pox, 4, palsy 1, spasms, 1, hooping cough, 1, paralysis, 1, marasmus, 2, disease of the brain, 1, child-bed, 1, unknown, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, May 22.

Ashes. Owing to the prevalence of wet weather, and the bad state of the roads, but few Ashes have of late been received, and prices, in consequence, are better sustained. The sales embrace Pot at 5¼, and Pearls, 5¼ a 5½c per lb.

Coals. The prevalence of cold and wet weather has had a tendency to prolong the usual demand, and the retail trade has in consequence been more active, and stocks in the hands of dealers are materially reduced.

Coffee. The market for most descriptions is quite languid, and the following are the principal sales of the week: 300 bags Rio, 9¼ a 10c; 500 do St. Domingo, 9 a 9¼c, 150 do do Cape, 9½c; 500 do Porto Cabello, 10½ a 10¾c; 60 hhds Porto Rico, for export, 12c, 6 mos cr. The public sales are 100 bags Java, 11 a 11¼c per lb; 100 do Rio, 9¾c per lb, 4 mos.

Fish. All kinds of Codfish are in good demand, with a decided improvement in large Fish. Sales for the Cuba market, $2 56¼ a 2 68¾ per quintal, and Grand Bank, $2 37 a 2 50 per bushel. Mackerel dull, and quotations nominal.

Hides. The imports this week consists of 33,000 California, 100 fur seal skins, and 153 bales Calcutta hides, 115 do goat skins, 2000 Bahia hides. Sales 30 bales Buffalo, 11c, 35 a 40 do green salted Cow, supposed at $1 40 each; 1000 New Orleans, 13 a 13¼c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Hops. Nothing doing, and prices the same as last reported.

Molasses. The business of the past week has been quite limited—Cuba sweet, 20½ a 21c; do part tart, 19c, 4 mos. An import of Cienfuegos, 28c, and Trinidad, 24 a 25c per gallon. Sales at auction of 240 hhds New Orleans, 27½ a 27¾c; 70 do do 23½ a 24½c per gal, 4 mos cr; 17 do do 23¼c, cash; 25 hhds Porto Rico, 27c per gal.

Salt. The sales of the week comprise 500 hhds Turks Island, price not public; 1200 hhds Cadiz, by auction, $2 per hhd, 4 mos; 3 a 400 bags Liverpool fine, favorite brand, $1 42, cash.

Sugar. An active demand has been experienced for box Sugars; sales comprising for export, 300 a 500 boxes Cuba, and nearly 2000 boxes do, part taken on speculation, and residue by the trade, and for refining, prices ranging from 6¾ to 7¾c per lb. The stock in importers' hands much reduced; prime white do, scarce; sales 150 boxes at 10 a 10¼c; 50 do do, 7¾c, short price; there are no India Sugars in market, and but few Muscovadoes; 800 hhds Brazil white, sold to go out of the market, at a shade below 8c per lb, 6 mos; 7 a 800 bags do do, part of an import at Salem, 8c per lb, 6 mos; sales by auction, 50 boxes Havana brown, 7¼c; 7 hhds ordinary New Orleans, 4¾c; 50 hhds Brazil white, common, 7¼c.

Tea. The market is entirely unsettled; a sale by auction was made to-day of 15 chests and 5 half do, Souchong, Naples cargo, 35 a 37½c per lb. A public sale took place in New York, of a small part of the importations per ship Asia and Delhi, comprising the following descriptions: Young Hyson, in chests and half do, 37 a 70c; Hyson do do, 55 a 75c; 10 lb boxes do, 65c; Hyson Skin, 41½c; Gunpowder, in chests and half do, 54 a 70c; 6 and 13 lb boxes, 54 a 58c; Cannisters, 75c; Souchong, in half chests, 35c; Pouchong, in chests and half chests, 39 a 44c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Wool. We have no change to notice in the Wool market; sales continue to be made to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers, at usual prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, May 22. Flour. The transactions have been chiefly for common descriptions of Ohio.—5000 bbls Western Pennsylvania, sold early in the week, to arrive, at $4 68¾ per bbl, cash for part, and 10 to 30 days credit for the remainder. A cargo Genesee, 750 bbls, the first arrived from the Canal this season, was received on Thursday, and the part sold on landing at $5 12 per bbl. Sales common brands Genesee were made at $5, and bbls Ohio, from New Orleans, at $4 6[…].

Grain. The market at the close [...] firmness, and the few parcels remaining afloat taken at a slight improvement compared with at the early part of the week; white Corn 55c, and yellow flat 57½c per bushel. Two cargoes were bought to-day to arrive, in expectation of higher prices being soon realized, in consequence of the backwardness of the sowing season, which has greatly retarded farming operations throughout the Southern States. Oats, none of any consequence in market, with an increased demand.

New York, May 19. Flour. Genesee common brands, 4 62½ a 4 68¾; Ohio, 4 50 a 4 [...] sale of Georgetown at 4 75; a sale of 200 [...] Howard St. at same rate.

Grain. A sale of 6000 bushels at 98c, [...] stock is decreasing, and holders are very firm [...] ern rye, scarce, and much wanted; a sale [...] bushels Jersey at 57c, cash; Oats sell freely at 42c; Virginia, 32c; a sale of Southern Corn [...] port, 54c; 3000 to go east, 54 a 55c; 1 to 2000 [...] ern at 60c, all measure.

Hay—The market is steady at last week's sales loose by the load at $1 a 1 12½ per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, May 19. Flour is [...] at 4 62½; Rye Flour, $3.

Grain. Penn. Wheat is quick at $1 per [...] Southern do, 95c; Southern yellow Corn, 5[...] 51c; Oats, 37½c; Rye, 50c per bushel.

Baltimore, May 19. Flour. Sales [...] ard St. good brands, 4 37½; a sale of 3 to 400 [...] at 4 62½; City Mills, 4 62½; Susquehanna [...] cash; market firm, and no stock on hand; [...] Flour, 3 25.

Grain. Prices have somewhat improved [...] Reds, 96 a 97c; Wednesday and Thursday, [...] some thousands bushels at $1 per bushel; [...] 58 a 60c; last sale of Maryland was at 55c; [...] white Corn, 50 a 52c; one parcel at 53c; [...] at 53 a 54c; Maryland Oats, 37 a 38c, and sc[...]

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, May 17. At market [...] Beef Cattle, (including 73 unsold last week,) [...] and Calves, 15 pair Working Oxen, and 600 [...] 30 Beef Cattle remain unsold. We noticed [...] ful yoke of Cattle, fed by Mr. Sargeant, [...] field, sold for $300.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote a few extra [...] first quality, $7 25 a 7 50; second quality, $[...] third quality, $6 a 6 75.

Working Oxen—Very few sales effected.

Cows and Calves—Sales, $22, 25, 28, 30, and 40.

Sheep—None at market.

Swine—Lots to peddle 5¼ a 5½ for Sows, [...] 6¼ for Barrows. At retail, from 5 to 7.

New York, May 17. At market, 1[...] of Beef, including 300 left over last week—[...] from the South, and the balance from this S[...] 325 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a fair demand for Beef, and [...] were taken at $6 to 8½, averaging $7½ the [...]

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand [...] sold. Sheep at $2½ to 5, and for one extra [...] $10 to 12½. Lambs at $1¼ to 3¼ and $4 [...]

Baltimore, May 17. There have been [...] als of Beef Cattle during the week, and the [...] having been previously cleared, no sales [...] made. The supplies of Live Hogs continue [...] to the demand, and prices are without change [...] quote at $5 to 5 25 per 100 lbs, and dull.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	50
Spinach, per half peck	
Dandelions, per half peck	
Parsnips, per bushel	
Turnips, half peck	6
Carrots, per bushel	
Beets, per bushel	50
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½
" " " bushel	50
Parsley, half peck	50
Cabbages, each	4
Horseradish, per lb.	8
Lettuce, per head	4
Radishes, per bunch	8
Asparagus, per bunch	
Rhubarb, per lb.	

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	1 00
Apples, extra, per bush.	2 00
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75
Grapes, Foreign, per lb.	20
Lemons, per doz.	17
Oranges, " "	25
Dried Apples, per lb.	4
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00
Beans, dried, white, per bush.	1 75

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb.	22
" firkin	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb.	6
" four meal	4
Eggs, per dozen	11
Beef, fresh, per lb.	8
Do corned	6
Do smoked	
Beef Tallow, per lb.	9
Pork, whole hogs,	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb.	12
Pork, fresh	10
" salted	7½
Hams, Boston, per lb.	9
" Western, do do	8½
Lard, best, per lb.	8½
" Western, per keg	8½
Tripe, per lb.	8
Pigs Feet, per lb.	
Veal	4
Whole Calves	4
Chickens, per lb.	12
Turkeys, per lb.	10
Pigeons, per dozen	
Mutton, per lb.	6
Lamb, per lb.	

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00
" " white, per bag	10 00
Hemp Seed, per bushel	3 00
Canary Seed, " "	2 75
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37
" " American, do do.	
Clover, Northern, per pound	12
" Southern, " "	7
" Foreign, " "	
" White Dutch, per lb.	20
" Lucerne, or French	25
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	
Red Top, bushel, northern	
" Southern, bush	
Orchard Grass, "	3 00
Millet "	2 00
Buckwheat "	
Black Sea Wheat "	3 00
Spring Rye "	

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	
Pernambuco, dry salted	10
Rio Grande	
St. Salvador	
Maranham	
California	
West-Indian	11
African	13
Green, slaughtered	5¼
Calcutta, cow, green salted	87
" " " light	
" dry	75

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	30
" country, per lb.	27
Baltimore, city tannage	29
" dry hide	23
New York, red, light	22
" " middling	20
" " overweight	18
Boston, " slaughter	21
" dry hide	21
Slaughter Upper in the rough	

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00
do do do finished	28 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

...Ash, per 3000 lbs	.. ..	a	8 50
...astle, do	10 00	a	11 00
..., do	10 00	a	11 00
...ey, do	.. ..	a	9 00
...h Orchard, do do	.. ..	a	9 00
...h Mountain, do do	.. ..	a	9 00
..., per chaldron	.. ..	a	6 50
...coal, per basket	.. 32	a	.. 37
...ern Wood, dry, per cord	.. ..	a	6 50
...inary do do, do do	.. ..	a	5 00
...ntry do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

LIME MARKET.

...maston, per cask	.. 70	a	.. 80
...nden	.. 65	a	.. 70
...tang, St. George Co's	.. ..	a	.. ..
white lump	1 25	a	1 50
2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
common	.. 75	a	.. 80

HAY MARKET.

...ern Screwed, per ton	18 00	a	20 00
... Country, per hundred	1 00	a	1 20
...aw	.. 60	a	.. 65

WOOL MARKET.

...erican, common to ¼ blood,	.. 35	a	.. 37
" " " ½ "	.. 36	a	.. 40
" " " ¾ "	.. 44	a	.. 46
...led Wool, superfine	.. 43	a	.. 46
No. 1, Lambs'	.. 37	a	.. 42
No. 2, "	.. 26	a	.. 30
No. 3, "	.. 18	a	.. 20

HOP MARKET.

...sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	.. 15	a	.. 18
" " "	.. ..	a	.. ..

PLASTER PARIS.

...er ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

New York Poudrette Company.

...HIS Company has been in operation nearly four years.

...esent price of shares, one hundred and five dol... and each share is entitled to fifty bushels of Pou... every six months, which is equal to fifty city ...oads of stable manure, for 18 years from March,

...e of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dol... barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of ...s in this city. Those farmers who wish to ob... this manure regularly, will do well to take shares ... and those who wish to purchase the article will ...ll not to wait another year, until they wish to use

...ing to the unusually wet season, orders received ...cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is ...ved that there will be a supply in June, July, and ...st.

...ensure a supply for early Spring use, shares should ...ken in time to receive a fall dividend, which will ...at disappointment or by a wet Spring like the ...nt; or

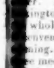
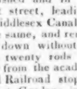
...ose at a distance, who desire to make an experi... can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by re...ing, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A ...phlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

...Shares will be sold for the present at $105 ... but they will surely advance in price, notwith...ding the number of dividends will diminish every ...months. D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau St., ...stairs.)

...B. It is to be distinctly understood that this ...pany is in no way connected with the "Urate and ...drette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Com...y" of Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy, on the ...w Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, ...an expenditure of over $50,000.

...ew York, May 10, 1841. 6w—may22

For Sale,

In the town of Woburn, a good two story **House**, containing four spacious rooms on the lower floor, and a bed room, and with a good pump ...e sink, and a good wood-shed and chaise house ...barn, all adjoining, and not too exposed to any weather—and has four good chambers in the second ...y and one bed room, and all finished and in good ...r. It is situated on a pleasant street, leading to ...ington and Concord, and the Middlesex Canal runs ...whole length of the back of the same, and renders ...nvenient to send goods up and down without any ...ning. It stands about ten to twenty rods from ...e meeting houses, and about 30 from the academy, ...about one mile from the Lowell Railroad stopping ...e,—and there is one of the finest Gardens in the ...n, well stocked with the best and choicest fruit that ...be had, grapes, strawberries, currants, plums, ...seberries, and a good asparagus bed, and all desi...ble for any man's convenience. The fruit trees just begin to bear abundant for my family, as the most of them were set out when the house was built, which is about fifteen years. The house was well painted two years since. Terms liberal, and made known by ap...ing to WILLIAM MARTAIN, on the premises.—...session can be given immediately. 2 or $3000 of ...purchase money can remain on mortgage three ...s or longer, if desired. 2w*—may22

Fire and Marine Insurance.

...HE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has ...n paid in, and invested according to law, continue ...nsure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufacto..., Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Fur...ure, and every description of personal property ...inst loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

...essels, Property, and Freight against the perils of ...sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporat... Companies, and partners in trade, may have sepa... insurance on their Shares, or interest in such com...nies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium ...letter or otherwise) will be communicated to per...s desirous of obtaining such information, at the ...mpany's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

...AMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

...iddlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all ...others interested in the estate of REUBEN UN...DERWOOD, late of Sherburne, in said county, ...yeoman, deceased, testate. Greeting.

...WHEREAS DANIEL LELAND, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, has presented ...allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county ...first account of his Administration upon the Estate ...said deceased, and also an account of his claims as ...creditor thereof:

...You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Pro...te, to be holden at Framingham, in and for said coun..., on the last Tuesday of June next, to show cause, if ...y you have, against the allowance of the same.

Witness, S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate at Cam...idge, this sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1841.

may22—3w ISAAC FISKE, Register.

Butcher's Stand---To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and SLAUGH-TER HOUSE, situated in the village of Stough...n. This is one of the best stands in the County of ...orfolk, there being no butcher within several miles. ...e buildings are very convenient, and in good order. ...r further particulars apply to ELIJAH ATHER-...ON.

Stoughton, May 21, 1841. tf—may22

Seed Oats.

100 BUSHELS of the **Bedford Oats,** a superior article, very heavy. These Oats ...e less subject to blight than any other variety, and ...roduce a large crop. For sale by HOVEY & CO., ...Merchants' Row, near State St. may22

Summer Cloths.

...PLAID, Striped, Figured and Plain Gambroons, Linen and Cotton Goods of every description, as ...heap as can be found in the city, by R. W. TRAIP, ...9 Washington St.

Boston, May 15, 1841. 3mo

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

...THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and ...uality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the gen...ine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, ...y calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' ...otel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

Fitchburg Academy.

The Summer Term

WILL commence on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and continue eleven weeks; in which, in addition to the branches usually taught in schools of this kind, instruction will be given by competent teachers in MUSIC, PAINTING, DRAWING and EMBROIDERY, if desired. The branches, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, will be illustrated with suitable apparatus.

Book-Keeping and Penmanship will be taught by a gentleman from Boston.

Good board can be obtained in families, for $1 50 per week, including washing and room.

F. McINTIRE.

References—
Rev. E. S. Gannett, } Boston.
Rev. J. Pierpont. }

Keene Academy.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 26, and continue eleven weeks.

The Female Department will continue under the charge of Miss HELEN HUMPHREY, late Teacher in the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary at South Hadley.

TUITION.—In the English and Classical Department $4,00

Music including use of Piano $10,00

No charges will be made for tuition for less than half a term.

Board may be obtained at $1 50 to $2 per week.

Applications may be made to Rev. Messrs. Z. S. Barstow, and A. A. Livermore,—Dr. A. Twitchell, E. & J. Esq'rs, or to the Principal.

A. JENKINS, JR., A. B. Principal.

Keene, N. H., May 15, 1841. 3w

Gates' Academy, Marlborough.

THE next term of this Institution will commence Tuesday, June 1st. TUITION—English, $4, Languages, $4 50. Young Ladies, who attend to the Ornamental branches, which will be taught by MISS ANN BUCKLIN, will be charged in addition $75 per term. Lads can be accommodated in the family of the Preceptor for $27 per term. This charge includes tuition, board, extra instruction, &c. Term, 12 weeks.

O. W. ALLEN, Preceptor.

may15—3w

A. S. Jordan,

SIGN of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Boston.

Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store.

Having twice obtained the first premium for his Tortoise Shell Work, at the Fairs both of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York, and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes; Tortoise Shell Hair bands; Horn and Metallic Combs of every description; Fancy Tortoise Shell Work; Fine Ivory Combs; two hundred different patterns Pocket Books and Wallets; Note and Bank Books. Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy articles; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps, for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne; Dr. Churche's Tooth Powder; every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet articles; Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price; Miniature Ivorys and Settings; Gold and Plated Lockets for Miniatures and Hair; Steel Pens, &c.

Combs made to order or repaired. 1mo—may8

For Sale,

Three Young Durham Bulls.

THE above are uncommonly large, of very fine simmetry, may be put to a herd of sixty Cows, and were sired by George III, an imported Bull, to whom were awarded in 1839, at the Worcester Cattle Show, the second State and County premiums, and at the Concord Cattle Show, in 1840, the first of $50.

Their dams are Ladies Blue and Lily, also imported, of the best possible blood.

For further particulars inquire of CHARLES WILLARD, 2d, Still River Village.

Harvard, May 1 8w*—may8

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Traders, Mechanics, & Housekeepers,

ARE invited to call and examine the newly imported stock of **Hardware Goods** now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St. POSITIVE BARGAINS will be given for CASH. Persons selecting Housekeeping goods will find it much for their advantage to call before purchasing. Nearly opposite the Lamb tavern. 3mo—may8

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. may13

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and splendid assortment of **Hardware Goods** in all their variety, consisting in part of Spoons, Knives and Forks, Waiters, Flat Irons, Coffee Mills, Butts, Screws, Locks, Hinges, Fowling Pieces from $3 to $75 each, all of which will be sold at bargains. Consumers and Traders are particularly invited to call at 15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

may15

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.

may8—3mo HENRY E. LINCOLN.

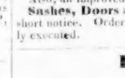
Vestings.

A SPLENDID assortment of new style Vestings, just received by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St., Boston. 3mo—may15

Cultivators, Churns, Sashes, &c.

100 CULTIVATORS, for sale cheap by B. ROCKWOOD, JR., North Wrentham. Also, an improved style of **Churns.** **Sashes, Doors** and **Blinds** made to order and at short notice. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. tf—may1

Ploughs.



PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in Weston.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

Weston, May 1, 1841. tf

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by **D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.**

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

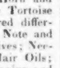
In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation — among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,—Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.

Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low priced do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and Figured Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck Stocks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; rich medium and low priced **French, English and American Prints;** Light and Dark Plain and Figured Silks; Lustrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; **Shawls;** Honitor Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap **Ribbons;** Bonnet Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; Colored Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, and List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

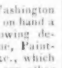
Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of lmos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

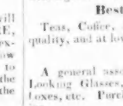
Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Ploughs and Grass Seed.



THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Partridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1341. tf—apr3

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Hats --- Spring Style.

173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, the latest style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st and 2d quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats,** at prices from $2.00 to $6.00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.

March 20. tf.

Carpetings! Carpetings! Carpetings!

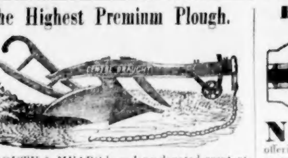
WOOL, Cotton, Hemp and Straw, of the latest and richest patterns, just received and for sale very cheap by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

Boston, May 15, 1841.

Lemon Syrup Labels.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.



PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for that work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

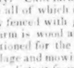
Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi-distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk ramies. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

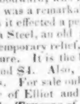
Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will **find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement.**

A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved** Axletree, for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

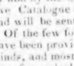
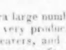
The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would farther give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ...Aug.	Passe Colmar..Nov. Feb.
Frenereal d'Ete.Aug.Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Aremburg of the
Bartlett ....Aug. Sept.	French....Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis.Sept.	Easter Beaurree Dec. Ap.
Napoleon ....Oct.	Chon or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches, ...Oct.	large, for baking only,
Marie Louise..Oct. Nov.	a prodigious bearer,
Duchesse d'Angoleme... Oct. Nov.	Winter.

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Paeonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, }
near Boston, March 1. } eptje—mar6

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—dec5

Dahlia Poles.

500 DOZEN **Dahlia** and **Bean Poles.**— Also, 2000 feet of **Ladders,** from 16 to 42 feet in length. For sale by MOSES FRENCH, JR., Broad St., near the bottom of Summer St.

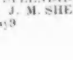
may8—2mo

Country Traders

WILL find a large assortment of Shell and Horn **Combs,** at the manufactory of A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk St., at very low prices.

may8

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &C.

HAVE now completed their **stock of Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Trace Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

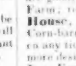
Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.



SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

Window Blinds, &c.

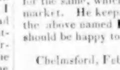
MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

C. W. Brabrook,

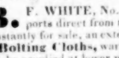
FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Classes, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



PROUTY & MEARS' **Centre Draught Ploughs,** as advertised in this paper, are for sale at the manufacturers prices by EDMUND W. CLAPP, Walpole. Also; Stetson's Cast Steel **Hoes,** the best Hoe ever made *with a Shank.*

Walpole, April 17, 1841. tf

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Liebig's Organic Chemistry,

IN its application to Agriculture, first American edition, with an introduction, notes and appendix, by Dr. J. Webster, Cambridge; price, $1 25. This day published and for sale by HOVEY & CO.. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 7 Merchants' Row. 5t—apr24

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

POETRY.

[From the Post.]

Scene on the Joliba.

"Where the wild Joliba
Rolls his dark waters,
Sate at their evening toil
Afric's dark daughters."
Dark as that midnight
Begotten of ashes,
Or a tropical cloud
Whence the lightning flashes.

One was repairing
The chin of her idol—
One splicing a rope
To be used at a bridal—
One shaping a leaf,
From the sun to protect her—
One brewing from palm juice
Some Ethiop nectar—

One braiding some grass,
To be made into clothes—
One pointing a reed,
To be pushed through her nose—
One cutting the horn
From a unicorn's snout—
One turning the crank
Of a hand-mill about—

One tying in camel's hair
Crocodile's teeth—
To be worn on her ankles,
A rattling wreath—
One roasting a fish
For her dear lover, when
He might come home fatigued,
From the hunting of men.

Thus where the Joliba
Rolls his dark waters,
Sat at their evening toil
Afric's dark daughters.
And all they were darker,
By eight or ten shades,
Than the ten inky spots
On the ten-spot of spades. SHANDY.

From the Miscellanies of J. Smith.

"BEER SHOPS."

"'These beer shops,' quoth Barnabas, speaking in alt,
'Are ruinous—down with the growers of malt.'
'Too true,' answers Ben, with a shake of the head,
'Wherever they congregate honesty's dead.
'That beer breeds dishonesty causes no wonder—
'Tis nurtured in crime—'tis concocted in plunder;
'In Kent, while surrounded by flourishing crops,
'I saw a rogue picking a pocket of hops!'"
Hops are packed in bags called pockets. [Ed.

The Town of Ipswich.

IPSWICH is one of the shire towns of the county of Essex and lies about twenty-six miles north easterly from Boston. Its Indian name was *Agawam*, and it is said this is the first town in the county which was visited by the whites. As early as 1611, Capt. Edward Hardie and Nicholas Hobson sailed for *North Virginia*, a name by which the territory of N. England was then known. They touched at *Agawam*, and were very kindly received by the natives. In 1614 the famous Capt. *John Smith*, who has now so many descendants in the country, in his description of North Virginia, or Agawam, says:—Here are many rising hills and on their tops and descents are many cornfields and delightful groves. On the east is an isle of two or three leagues in length, the one half plain, marsh ground, fit for pasture or salt ponds, with many fair high groves of mulberry trees. There are also oaks, pines, walnut, and other wood, to make this place an excellent habitation."

The first permanent settlement was commenced in 1633. In 1638 *Masconnomet*, the sagamore of Agawam, sold his right to Ipswich for twenty pounds. As late as 1726 there were three families of Indians in Ipswich, each having a wigwam, back of Wigwam Hill, at the Hamlet.

Ipswich lies on both sides of a mill stream of the same name. A handsome stone bridge across the river, built in 1764 having two arches, cost one thousand pounds. There are three Congregational churches in Ipswich—a Court House—a Jail—a Bank—and the Ipswich Female Seminary, which was incorporated in 1828. The central part of this village is rocky and uneven, while the surrounding country is level and is well cultivated.

The manufactures of Ipswich are cotton goods, hosiery, vessels, leather, boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet ware, &c. Total annual amount about $120,000. There is one cotton mill in town with 3000 spindles. The manufacture of thread and silk lace was formerly carried on here to a great extent, and forty two thousand yards were annually made. Two factories for this purpose were incorporated here in 1824 and 1833, but both have now ceased to operate and the business is at an end. The population in 1837 was 2855—in 1840 it was 2958.

The first Congregational church was organized here in 1634 and the first regular pastor was Nathaniel Ward who was born at Ipswich, England, and was a preacher near London; but having expressed himself against "The Book of Sports," and against some of the ceremonies of the Church of England, he was suspended and required to make a public recantation. He refused to comply and emigrated to Ipswich. Nathaniel Rogers, a descendant of John Rogers, called the Martyr, who was burnt at the stake, and whose sad picture in the little Primer has caused so many tears to flow, was next settled at Ipswich. After him, William Hubbard, the historian, was settled in 1656. In 1682 the legislature voted him fifty pounds for his history of New England. The Massachusetts Historical Society had it printed in a separate volume in 1815.

Mr. Felt, in his history of Ipswich, published in 1834, has given a curious specimen of town legislation extracted from the town records.

"1632. Whoever kills a wolf is to have a certain sum, *and the skin*, if he nail the head up at the meeting-house and give notice to the constables." These animals were then caught thus:—"Four mackerel hooks are bound with a brown thread and then some wool is wrapped round them and they are dipped into melted tallow till they be big and round as an egg. This thing, thus prepared, is laid by some dead carcase which toles the wolves. It is swallowed by them and is the means of their being taken." As late as 1757 it was a common thing to hear them commence their howl soon after sunset, when it was dangerous to go near the woods.

1661. As an inhabitant of Ipswich, living at a distance, absented himself with his wife from public worship, the general court empower *the seven men* to sell his farm, so that they may live nearer the sanctuary, &c.

1670. Constables are required to prevent young persons from being out late in the evening, especially, sabbath, lecture, and training evenings." Probably the town feared the wolves would catch 'em.

"1681. Single persons who are under no government, are ordered to put themselves under the care of some head of a family. Daniel Waldron is required to return to his wife according to law."

This in modern language would be called "special legislation."

On Adapting a Discourse to the Occasion.

THE REV. GEORGE WITHERS.

We have a club of clergymen, who meet once a month at Kettering, to shake hands and exchange sermons. Last Friday month I gave one of mine to Doctor Pringle, whose grandfather was chaplain to the English factory at Lisbon, and received one of his in exchange. I intended to look it over on Sunday morning before church but Hannah and I were busy hunting the black sow out of the cucumber beds. We were so busy crying 'Hey, tiz, tiz!' that we did not hear the bell toll; so I walked into the pulpit without ever once looking at the sermon. Well, I began reading it, and, to my great surprise, I found that it had been preached by Dr. Pringle's grandfather immediately after the great earthquake at Lisbon. I therefore found myself under the disagreeable necessity of thus addressing my congregation at Kettering:—'When I look around me, and behold the effects of the late horrid devastation of nature—trees torn up by the roots—houses toppling to their foundation—men and cattle ingulphed in the earth—and the whole horizon rocking like the ocean in its most tempestuous moments!' You cannot imagine the sensation I excited; the women fanned themselves and fainted, and the men muttered to each other—'Dear me! something unpleasant must have occurred since we entered the church!' I never preached with so much effect either before or since."

GIRARD COLLEGE. This marble palace now in progress of construction, for the education of poor orphans according to the will of the late Stephen Girard, affords one of the most astonishing instances of squandering an estate on record.—According to the Philadelphia Ledger, seventeen thousand dollars are annually expended in salaries to officers and artizans connected with the institution. A Dr. Bache, the President, has a salary of —— dollars per annum, from the time of his appointment in July, 1836.

The cost of thirty-four splendid and needless columns amounts to the enormous sum of $448,800, or $13,000 each. The corner stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1833, the architect was appointed 23d of March 1833, the clerk of the trustees was appointed in March 1833, and the President was appointed in July, 1833.

The estimated cost of the College, was $700,000, and of the out buildings, $200,000, making a total of $900,000. It is a well ascertained fact that the expenses up to January last, on the College, amounts to the colossal sum of $1,372,712,45, and the College is reported by the architect to be about two thirds completed.

Watchtower.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. About half past two o'clock, A. M., 8th inst., the extensive foundry of Job Loder and Wm. Andruss, on Yonge St., Toronto, was discovered to be on fire, and was burnt to the ground, with several other buildings in the vicinity. Loss estimated at fifteen thousand pounds. Altogether from twenty to twenty-five dwellings destroyed, and upwards of thirty families forced from their homes; there was not any loss of life or limb; but a great deal of pillaging occurred.

The custom among the Cossacks is to allow the ladies to choose their own husbands. When a young girl takes a fancy to a young fellow, she goes to his parent's house, signifies her intentions, and there sticks, until the other parties come to terms. By this happy arrangement there are no spinsters left on hand in that country.

CAPTAIN GREGORY JONES AND THE DUTCH MERCHANT.

BY SIR E. BULWER.

There lived at Hamburg a certain merchant of the name of Meyer; he was a good little man, charitable to the poor, hospitable to his friends, and so rich that he was extremely respected, in spite of his good nature. Among that part of his property which was vested in other people's hands, and called "debts," was the sum of five hundred pounds owed to him by the captain of an English vessel. This debt had been so long contracted that the worthy Meyer began to wish for a new investment of his capital. He accordingly resolved to take a trip to Portsmouth, in which town Captain Jones was then residing, and take the liberty of applying for his money.

Our worthy merchant, one bright morning found himself at Portsmouth—he was a stranger in that town, but not altogether unacquainted with the English language. He lost no time in calling on Captain Jones.

"And vat," said he to a man whom he asked to conduct him to the Captain's house, "vat ish dat fine veshel yondare?"

"She is the Royal Sally," replied the man; "bound for Calcutta, sails to-morrow; but here's Captain Jones' house, sir—he'll tell you about it."

The merchant bowed, and knocked at the door of a red brick house—door green, brass knocker. Captain Gregory Jones was a tall man; he wore a blue jacket without skirts; he had high cheek bones, small eyes, and his whole appearance was eloquent of what is generally termed the bluff honesty of a seaman.

Captain Gregory Jones seemed somewhat disconcerted at seeing his friend; he begged for a little time. The merchant looked grave; three years had already elapsed; the Captain demurred—the merchant pressed; the Captain blustered, and the merchant, growing angry, began to threaten. All of a sudden, Captain Jones' manner changed; he seemed to recollect himself, begged pardon, said he could easily procure the money, desired the merchant to go back to his inn, and promised to call on him in the course of the day. Mynheer Meyer went home and ordered an excellent dinner. Time passed, his friend came not. Meyer grew impatient. He had just put on his hat, and was walking out, when the waiter threw open the door, and announced two gentlemen.

"Ah, dare comes de monish," thought Mynheer Meyer. The gentlemen approached; the taller one whipped out what seemed to Meyer a receipt. "Ah, ver vell, I vill sign, ver vell."

"Signing is useless; you will be kind enough to accompany us. This is a warrant for debt, sir; my house is extremely comfortable; gentlemen of the first fashion go there; quite moderate, too; only a guinea a day; find your own wine."

"I do—no—understand, sare," said the merchant, smiling amicably; I am very well off here—thank you—"

"Come, come," said the other gentleman, speaking for the first time, "no parlavoo, Monseer, you are *our prisoner*.—This is a warrant for £10,000 due to Captain Gregory Jones."

The merchant stared, the merchant frowned; but so it was. Captain Gregory Jones arrested Mynheer Meyer for £10,000; for, as any one knows, any one may arrest us who has conscience enough to swear that we owe him money. Where was Mynheer Meyer, in a strange town, to get bail? Mynheer Meyer went to prison.

"Dat be a strange vey of paying a man his monish," said Mynheer Meyer.

In order to while away time, our merchant scraped acquaintance with some of his fellow prisoners. "Vat be you in prishon for;" said he to a stout, respectable looking man, who seemed in a violent passion; "for vat crime?"

"I, sir, crime?" quoth the prisoner "sir, I was going to Liverpool to vote at the election, when a friend of the opposite candidate had me arrested for two thousand pounds. Before I get bail, the election will be over."

"Vat's dat you tell me?—arrest you to prevent your giving an honest vote! Ish dat justice?"

"Justice! no," said our friend; "it's the law of arrest."

"And vat you be in prishon for?" said the merchant, pityingly, to a thin, cadaverous looking object, who ever and anon applied a handkerchief to his eyes, that was worn with weeping.

"An attorney offered a friend of mine to discount a bill, if he could obtain a few names to endorse it. The bill became due; the next day the attorney arrested all whose names were on the bill—there were eight of us; the law allows him two guineas for each—there are sixteen guineas, sir, for the lawyer—but I, sir, alas! my family will starve before I shall be released. Sir, there are a set of men called discount attorneys, who live upon the profits of entrapping and arresting us poor folks."

"Mine Got! but ish dat justice?"

"Alas! no, sir—it's the law of arrest."

"But," said the merchant, turning round to a lawyer, whom the devil had deserted, and who was now with the victims of his profession, "dey tell me in England a man may be called innoshent till he be proved guilty; but here I am, who because yon carrion of a shailor, who owish me five hundred pounts, takes an oath dat I owe him ten thousants—here am I, on dat scoundrel's single oath, clapped up in prishon. Ish dis a man's being innocent till he ish proved guilty, sare?"

"Sir," said the lawyer, primly, "you are thinking of criminal cases; but if a man be unfortunate enough to get into debt, that's quite a different thing—we are harder to poverty than we are to crime."

"But, mine Got! ish dat justice?"

"Justice! pooh! it's the law of arrest," said the lawyer, turning on his heel.

Our merchant was liberated, as no one appeared to prove the debt. He flew to a magistrate—he told his case—he implored justice against Captain Jones.

"Captain Gregory Jones, you mean?"

"Ay, my goot sare—yesh!"

"He set sail for Calcutta yesterday.—He must evidently have sworn this debt against you for the purpose of getting rid of your claim, and silencing your mouth till you could catch him no longer. He's a clever fellow—Gregory Jones!"

"De tuyfel! but sare, is dere no remedy for a poor merchant?"

"Remedy! oh yes, indictment for perjury."

"But what use is dat—you say he has gone ten thousand miles off—Calcutta."

"That's certainly against your indictment."

"And cannot I get my monish?"

"Not as I see."

"Sare, I have only one word to say—is dat justice?"

"That I can't say, Mynheer Meyer, but it is certainly the law of arrest," answered the magistrate, and he bowed the merchant out of the room.

COAST SQUADRON. Some few weeks since, we mentioned that it was in contemplation to organize and put in commission a squadron for the protection of our coast, and we are now pleased to learn that what was then only a surmise, is now about to be confirmed.

The Secretary of the Navy, with a view to the effective defence of our large and exposed seaboard, is about to commission shortly a large and sufficient naval force. A portion of the squadron will be stationed off the southern harbors, commencing at Charleston, S. C. Another off Norfolk and that immediate vicinity. Another off New York. Another off Boston—and last in the neighborhood of St. George's Shoals and the Fishing Banks.

In addition to this the West India squadron is to be largely increased, and when all these additions to our present effective force shall be completed, we may begin to think ourselves in a tolerable posture for any emergency.

Of the necessity for this step none can doubt, and we trust that nothing may occur that may thwart the views of the Department, for such important ends. As the work will doubtless be commenced as soon as practicable, we may expect busy times at our various yards and naval depots. [N. Y. Sun.

DR. JOHNSON. The following is an extract from one of Hannah More's Letters, written after an interview with Dr. Johnson:

"You have enjoyed seeing him take me by the hand in the middle of dinner and repeat, with no small enthusiasm, many passages from the *Fair Penitent*, &c. I urged him to take a little wine; he replied, 'I can't drink a little, child, therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as *temperance* would be difficult.' He was very good humored and gay. One of the company happened to say a word about poetry, "Hush, hush," said he, "it is dangerous to say a word of poetry before her; *it is talking of the art of war before Hannibal*." He continued his jokes, and lamented that I had not married Chatterton, that posterity might have seen a propagation of poets."

SLAVERS CAPTURED. A letter received here yesterday from H. Carroll, Esq., United States Consul at St. Helena, dated March 26, 1841, states that five Portuguese Slavers had just been brought in at St. Helena, having been captured on the West Coast of Africa, by the British Naval force on that station, with upwards of one thousand slaves on board. The slaves had been landed at St. Helena, and remained of course subject to the orders of the British Government. [New Bedford Mercury.

NECK OR NOTHING. A police officer in England, lately made a house-breaker his prisoner, and undertook to convey him by rail road to the place of destination.—The prisoner complained that the handcuffs hurt his wrists—they were accordingly taken off. The man no sooner felt himself liberated, than he leaped out of the carriage, although the train was going at full speed. An alarm was given, the engine was stopped, and the poor wretch was found with his skull fractured, and both his legs broken.

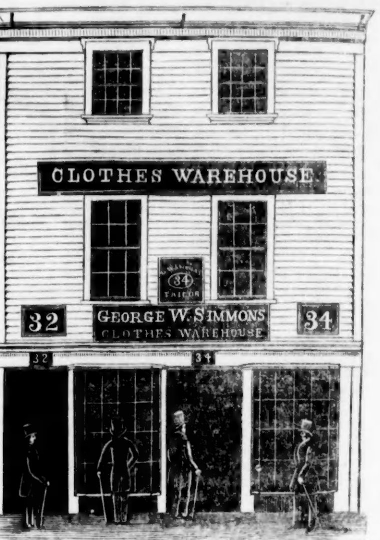
THE BRIDGES. The Bunker Hill Aurora says:—We learn that the arrangements between the proprietors of Charles River Bridge and the Commonwealth, have been completed.

A deed has been given to the state on the part of the Proprietors, and they have been released from every liability or obligation, imposed upon them by their charter. They are also to receive State Scrip to the amount of *twenty-five thousand dollars*, on interest at five per cent.

LOSS OF A VESSEL IN THE ICE. The bark Stardona, Robinson, master, from Liverpool, C. B., bound to Montreal, with a valuable cargo of tea and dry goods, sunk among the icebergs off Cape Ray, N. F., on the 24th April, at midnight.—The captain and crew, seventeen in number, took to their boats and succeeded in reaching Cape Ray, from whence they were taken on the 28th by the American brig Franklin, from Newfoundland, and arrived at Pictou, N. S., on the 3d inst.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF FIRE. We learn from the Halifax Morning Post, that a house occupied by a Mr. J. G. Nelson, Truro, 60 miles from Halifax, on the Pictou road, was recently burnt to the ground and his 8 children, servant girl, and an apprentice boy perished in the flames.

THE U. S. ARMY. According to Mr Poinsett, the army is in a high state of discipline, and is composed of 10,639 men. The expense for each person in the army in 1837, was $400 13, and in 1840, $375 96, showing a reduction of $24.19, or more than 6 per cent.



SIMMONS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 32 & 34 ANN STREET---OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that this is the CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT in the city, to purchase every article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a superfine Dress or FROCK COAT, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

RICH SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of Ready Made Articles, or can have them made to order: Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, ½ day; a Coat, one day. It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants or Vest, cannot be made in Ann street. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any Garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser and is not 20 per cent less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

☞ Particular attention paid to cutting of Garments. LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

☞ All are invited to call, whether they purchase or not—particularly purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ JOHN FRASER, Cutter. 6w—

COURT REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Saturday

This Court came together on Saturday, and JUDGE STORY delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which he explained and defined the law relating to arson at sea. There are two seamen now in jail awaiting trial upon an accusation of attempting to commit this piratical crime on board of a whale ship.

United States District Court—Monday

POST OFFICE ROBBERY. On Monday, one of the lads who retails newspapers at the Portico of the Post Office, named Charles Libbey, was brought before Judge Davis, by Constable Clapp, upon a charge of stealing a letter containing a check on the Globe Bank for $24, from the box of Joseph Tilden, Esq., President of the Hospital Life Insurance Company. On Sunday evening, one of the clerks of the company saw two letters in the box, and let them remain there. Monday morning however, they were missing, and upon being apprised of the fact, Mr. Tilden immediately proposed to notify the banks that stolen checks upon him might be presented for payment. He had only left the Globe Bank a few minutes, when the prisoner appeared, and presented a check in favor of Mr. T. for $24, and said that it was handed to him by a man at the corner of Exchange street. The clerk, Mr. Nichols, refused to pay the check, and the prisoner went out, and joined two other boys, who appeared to be waiting for him. They all started on the run, and Mr. N. pursued the prisoner as far as North Market street, where he secured him. He at first gave his name as Brown, son of Chas. Brown, stabler, in Charlestown; but it has been ascertained that his name is Libbey. The case was continued for further examination to-day. One of the boys who ran off with the prisoner, after he left the bank, has been detained as a witness against him. [Post.

Police Court.

BURGLARS. James Furgerson and his son William Furgerson, who were arrested on Friday morning, and were examined on Saturday morning on complaint of A. R. Thurber for breaking and entering his store on Blackstone street, on the night of April 23d, and stealing therefrom a large amount of clothing. Over $100 worth of goods, consisting of coats, vests, pants, handkerchiefs, &c. found in their possession, stowed under a pile of wood, were identified by Mr. Thurber.

The defendants kept a cellar on Ann st near the corner of Cross st. which for a long time has been the resort of suspicious persons. They were arrested by officer Clapp, assisted by Messrs Vialle, Tallant, Adams and Merrifield, and a large quantity of clothing, in addition to the articles identified by Mr. Thurber was found in their possession; as also various articles of hard ware, stolen from the store of J. Lincoln, Jr. Union st. on the night of April 29th, consisting of guns, pistols, knives, &c. of the value of $80. We mentioned on Saturday that the identical bit which was used in boring the door of Mr. Lincoln's store, was also found in the cellar, with the initials J. T. H. on the stock. The stock has since been identified by Mr. Joseph T. Holmes, and was stolen from his shop, No. 43 Fulton street about the last of April.

The prisoners were ordered to give sureties in the sum of $3000 each, for their appearance in the Municipal Court, in default of which they were committed. [Times.

JUVENILE ROGUES. Monday was distinguished by the number of young boys who were charged with high-handed offences.

Caleb Cheever, about 15 years of age, was caught in the act of picking George E. Wyman's pocket, on Long Wharf, on Sunday afternoon, about the time the Britannia got under way. He did not deny the accusation. He belongs to Pawtucket, where he has a mother. He recently came here in a vessel from Providence. When ordered to be committed to jail, in default of bail in $500, for appearance for trial in the Municipal Court, he wept bitterly. He had not the appearance of a sin-hardened boy.

George Holbrook—a sailor lad, 16 years of age—pleaded guilty of stealing a pair of pants from Messrs Proctor & Gould. The pants were hung up as a sign, outside of the door, and thus offered a temptation to the prisoner, who was therefore only fined $3 and costs.

Edward Butler pleaded guilty of stealing an umbrella from Benj. Burchstead. Two months in the House of Correction. Few people seem sensible that there is any moral obliquity in stealing an umbrella. Query, if it be not *prima facie* evidence of insanity to purchase an umbrella at this time.

John Barry—about 13—had nothing to say in reply to a charge of stealing a $5 bill from a drawer in Mr. Fiske's grocery store, on Long wharf. He slipped in while the people of the store were carelessly chatting near the door. He was passed into the hands of Constable Clapp, and committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

The next offender was a red-haired boy of 16, who was sent to the House of Correction for three months, as a common drunkard.

Enoch Tibbets—about 22—unimproved by six months' indulgence in the House of Correction—stole a trowel from J. Law, and pawned it in a cellar for a few pence. Three months.

Henry Foley—grey-haired, yet good looking—would drink, and throw upon his wife the labor of supporting the family—Five months in the House of Correction. Had been there before.

William Watson very quietly paid $1 50 for getting very drunk on Sunday.

SWARTWOUTER TAKEN. Alfred Phillips, formerly of 202 Chatham St., who ran away from New York a few weeks ago, has been arrested in New Orleans, and the property with which he eloped taken from him. The amount of property found with him exceeded $20,000. After his disappearance papers were prepared and despatched to New Orleans, and on the day of his arrival he was conducted to the calaboose.

The entire quantity of champagne for bottles grown in 1840, according to the local journals, does not amount to more than 21,160,000 litres—about 5,600,000 English gallons—although ten times that quantity is sold in France, or sent abroad as genuine champagne! We wonder how much is *grown* around Boston—for a precious lot of the "home brewed" is sold in these diggings.

DAMAGES AGAINST A CHURCH. Wm. Burkhart, a musician in New York, brought a suit against the church of the Ascension in that city, for personal injuries sustained by him in consequence of the falling of a part of the wall, which had been left for a long time in a ruinous state after a fire. Damages were rendered for the plaintiff for $2,000 and costs.

THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON. It has been decided by the widow and only surviving son of President Harrison to remove his remains to North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and natural mound, where the monument may be seen for many miles up and down the Ohio river.

One hundred and fifty chiefs, children and squaws belonging to the once formidable race of Oneidas, were at Buffalo on Thursday, *en route* to Kettle creek, U. C. where many other of their brethren are assembled, and where they intend "to make their last stand."

HON. CHARLES OGLE, M. C. died at his residence in Somerset, Pa., on Monday last.